

## ENEMIES TO BLAME

CARRANZA SAYS CONQUERED FOES INSTIGATED TROUBLE.

## POINCARÉ GOES TO THE FRONT

His Object Is to Personally Congratulate the Troops On Their Bravery.

Mexico City.—Charging that the rebellion in northern Mexico was instigated "by the so-called científicos and our conquered enemies," General Carranza, in his statement to the convention of constitutionalist leaders here, offered to resign as "first chief" if a majority of the military chiefs desired it, but declared he would not submit "to a group of chiefs who have forgotten the fulfillment of their duty and to a group of civilians to whom the nation owes nothing."

"If I have not tried to conquer this rebel force by force of arms, it has been on account of prudence which the circumstances demanded. But the nation must know that if we reach a stage where it is impossible to otherwise suppress their rebellion, we have 100,000 men well armed, artillery and machine guns, and also we have right and justice, which are invincible on our side."

General Carranza said that it was his duty to "fix the responsibility for the rebellion of General Villa, which is nothing but a plot instigated by the so-called científicos and by our conquered enemy who have not received public offices on account of incompetency and cowardice."

In his statement General Carranza outlined the reforms for which he said the party was working, reviewed at length recent internal troubles in Sonora and Durango which preceded the break with Villa, and declared the convention which he was addressing was the fulfillment of the plan of Guadalupe and that all the constitutionalist chiefs, including the division of the north, had agreed that this convention should name the time of election.

### Poincaré to Cheer Troops.

Bordeaux.—President Poincaré, accompanied by Premier Viviani and Minister of War Alexander Millerand, have left to visit the battle front. The party traveled in an automobile and will be absent from the temporary capital for three or four days.

The president goes to the battle line, not to take part in the strategy, as is the case of Emperor William and possibly Emperor Nicholas, but that he may personally congratulate the troops upon the bravery they have displayed in the long and stubborn fighting.

M. Poincaré long ago determined upon this project, but until now has been prevented from executing it either by the necessity of presiding at the daily cabinet conference or by the wishes of the military authorities, who deemed the moment unfavorable for the trip.

### Situations Favorable, Says Teutons.

London.—The following German official statement has been received here by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph company:

"The situation throughout the entire theater of war becomes daily more favorable to German arms."

"The Austro-Hungarian commander-in-chief, Archduke Frederick, and the heir presumptive to the Austro-Hungarian throne, Archduke Charles Francis, have inspected the greater part of the Austrian northern army and expressed themselves well satisfied with the splendid warlike spirit among the troops."

"The Russian troops, which crossed the Carpathians and entered the district of Marmaros, have been repulsed and driven back in disorder in the direction of the Galician frontier."

### Russians Lose Heavily.

London.—The German commander at Königsberg, east Prussia, has officially announced that the Russian armies in the battles of October 1 and 2 lost 3,000 prisoners, eighteen big guns, many machine guns and much transport material.

### Admiralty Says Loss 1,433.

London.—Exclusive of officers 1,433 lives were lost in the sinking of the British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue in the North sea September 2.

### Bankers Leave With the Deposits.

Petrograd.—The Slowo Polski, a newspaper published in Lemberg, says that before Lemberg was taken by the Russians, the bankers left the town, carrying with them all deposits.

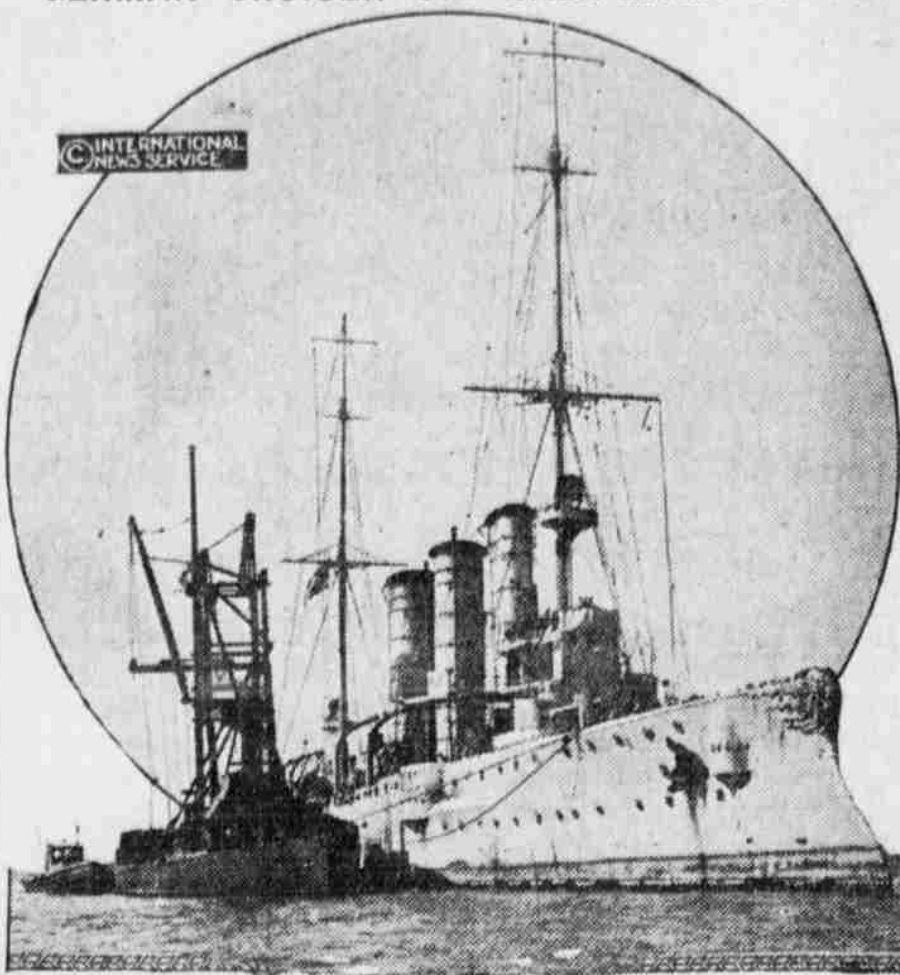
### Three Judges of Paris Killed.

Paris.—The French bar has suffered the fortunes of war, the public prosecutor, Jules Herbaux, has announced that three judges of the Paris bench had been killed, while a list of dead issued by the war office contained the names of many lawyers.

### Bulgarian Officers Ordered Home.

Rome.—M. Rizzo, the Bulgarian minister to Italy, has been instructed by his government to order all Bulgarian army officers in Italy and Switzerland to return home immediately.

## GERMAN CRUISER OFF CALIFORNIA COAST



## BATTLE OF AISNE STILL GOING ON; BOTH LINES HOLD

Allies Claim Slight Advance, While Germans Insist They Have Repulsed Enemy.

### SILENCE FORTS AT ANTWERP

Two Dutch Outworks Put Out of Action Is Report from Berlin—Kaiser's Troops Never Cease Furious Onslaught on Allied Lines—Russian Attack Now Extended Along Entire Battle Front.

London, Oct. 4.—The three weeks' battle in the vicinity of the Aisne river is still undecided.

Neither the Germans nor the allies claim any decisive victory, although the French and British troops have advanced beyond the Aisne and are still crowding back the Kaiser's forces.

On the other hand, the Germans contend that the great battle remains a draw. They are described in official Berlin dispatches as hammering the French positions at various points with heavy artillery and that attempts by the allies to break through the German lines have been repulsed. These Berlin dispatches report the heaviest losses in the Argonne regions.

### Keep Up Terrific Battle.

On the Battle Front, Paris, Oct. 4.—A thrill was in the air all along the extended allied lines today. The French and British troops, who have been over a fortnight in the closest contact with the Germans, felt they had accomplished their hard task of preventing the Germans from breaking the human barrier erected between them and Paris, their main objective, and that this meant eventual victory for the allies.

The fury of the German onslaughts was unabated, especially on the western wing; but their every effort was met with vigor by the allies, who seemed to vie with each other in using all their strength and courage against the attackers.

The scene of the most violent attacks changes day by day. The Germans, finding it impossible to penetrate the allied lines in the vicinity of Reims and Soissons, quickly transported many of their divisions farther northwest and hurled them against Roye. Again they failed, although they never ceased their efforts to batter down the resistance.

The allies' great turning movement continued today and their western wing extended toward Arras. Reports from the other end of the line on the frontier show the progress of the allies to be slow but sure.

### Airships Great Aid.

Bordeaux, Oct. 4.—The concentration of Germans in great strength at Roye, as mentioned in the war office's statement issued this afternoon, is explained here by the ease with which the commanding generals discover the dispositions of the enemy through aeroplane scouts.

An important factor in the winning of battles is surprises. The aviators in the present war have made this factor a negligible one.

For this reason, the battle of the Aisne is continuing for an unprecedented length of time. The public, not familiar with all the strategy, is inclined to be impatient of fighting without an end, but those who know declare themselves perfectly satisfied with the progress being made by the French armies.

### GERMANS REPULSE ALLIES.

Berlin, Oct. 3, by wireless to Bayville, L. I.—According to announce-

ment made in Berlin today the great battle in France is still undecided. The Germans are described as hammering the French positions at numerous points by their heavy artillery.

The attempts of the allies to break through the German lines have been repulsed. The heaviest losses have been in the Argonne region.

The Germans continue to make steady progress.

The fighting in France, the siege of Antwerp and the offensive operations under General von Hindenburg in the east, all going on at the same time, are taken in Berlin to indicate that the German army is not lacking in men.

### Alarm in Berlin?

Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 3.—A dispatch from the German capital says that the Berliner Tageblatt prints a significant article by its military correspondent, Major Morant, who, while asserting confidence that there will be a fresh German advance on Paris, is careful to add:

"But there is another possibility which must command the conscientious attention of calm observers of the fluctuating struggle: What would be gained by the allies if they force our right wing to the Belgian frontier? Nothing but the passing success which would be the beginning of the end of the Franco-British presumption of victory."

Major Morant then explains that the farther the allies move from Verdun and Toul, which, he says, form their last great strongholds, the longer is the distance they must travel back when the stream of German armies, broad and unhindered, flows westward from Lorraine.

### FRESH TROOPS MEET GERMANS.

On the Battle Front, Oct. 2.—Heavy reinforcements for the allies, made up of East Indian troops and territorials, the latter including a Scotch regiment of sharpshooters, have been hurled at the right wing of the German army, which is giving way foot by foot before the terrific onslaught.

The fresh troops are continuing the recent terrible hand-to-hand conflicts occasioned by the intrepid Germans, who are attempting at times ineffectual sorties.

### Fresh Troops Push On.

Not only have these new reinforcements prevented the Germans from breaking through, but they have gained ground, although at a terrific loss.

No intimation has been given by officials regarding the number of fresh men sent against the enemy on the west. Various guesses have been made, some as high as 70,000.

It was learned that further reinforcements are expected momentarily. Colonial troops are on their way, not a few of whom have seen service in South African and other campaigns.

### Struggle With Russians.

London, Oct. 3.—The great struggle between the armies of Russia and Germany, the latter reinforced by the remnants of the Austrian forces, has begun. Upon the outcome of the series of battles now in progress all along the great front from the Baltic to the north to the Austrian stronghold of Cracow in the south the fate of Germany hangs, according to the opinion of many military authorities.

Germany now faces the supreme test of checking the great Russian armies which threaten invasion. Unless the Russian armies can be decisively checked all along the line Germany will be forced to wage a retreating campaign in defense of Berlin.

For this decisive campaign an army of 800,000 Germans and Austrians has been assembled just inside the Russian Poland frontier from Cracow through Czenstochowa to Kalisz.

### Russians Win in North.

The first stage of the great battle seems to be in favor of the Russian forces. It is officially announced in Petrograd that Russian armies have won decisive victories over large German forces near the frontiers of Prussia and Silesia.

The Russian embassy in Rome furnishes details of the disaster which has overtaken the German offensive in Suwalki and Lodz provinces. In the battles which brought about the col-

lapse of their invasion of Russia the Germans lost 30,000 killed and 20,000 prisoners. They were so thoroughly beaten near Suwalki, Ostrovtz, and other towns that they fled, leaving behind them wagon trains, batteries and baggage.

### Russians Aiming at Berlin.

All the news indicates that Russia is successfully following the plans of her general staff to paralyze German initiative along the Prussian-Poland frontier while hastening an advance in force against southeast Silesia, the key to Breslau and Berlin. The Russian general staff expects to have troops in Silesia by October 5.

While the success of the Russian armies has been so marked in the north, the advance through Hungary is amazingly rapid.

### Germans Wearing Out.

The German forces on the west appear to be wearing out from excessive fighting. Some of the corps have been almost wiped out.

The German attacks in the last twenty-four hours seem to have become less energetic. The allies have been able to repulse them and follow up the advantage more easily.

### "Enemy Impedes Us."

Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 2.—The Berliner Tageblatt in a leading article says:

"The German people await anxiously but with confidence further news from the French war theater. The news of the great advance of the French troops against the flank of our line should not unbalance us. We know that our front line is protected by broad echelons, which are ready to oppose such an enterprise."

"The influence of the British reinforcements makes itself more and more felt. They are effective to impede us, though the results will not be lasting."

"The center of the battle front is silent, listening breathlessly to the struggle on both wings. Around Verdun a decision comes nearer. We have forced our way through the forest of Argonne, but found on the heights on the west of the Meuse a strong position which the enemy had prepared."

### Airships on Watch.

London, Oct. 3.—The value of the services given by flying machines operating in naval and military movements is shown by the following statement issued tonight by the official press bureau:

"While the expeditionary force was being moved abroad a strong patrol to the eastward of the Straits of Dover was undertaken by both aeroplanes and airships of the naval air service. By this means it was impossible for the enemy's ships to approach the straits without being seen for many miles."

### Denies Loss of Zeppelin.

Berlin, Oct. 3, via The Hague and London.—The Thorne Gazette contradicts the dispatch from Petrograd which asserted that the Zeppelin which recently dropped bombs into Warsaw was later captured by the Russians. The paper says that the German aircraft returned to its home port intact.

### Germans Defeat British.

Cape Town, Oct. 3.—A German force has defeated the British in the Radfontein-Warmbad district in a battle which began on September 26. The British lost 16 killed and 43 wounded.

## CAPTURED A GERMAN COUNT



Private J. J. Rousseau of the Fourth regiment of Belgian chausseurs cheval is one of the heroes of the war by reason of his capture of Count von Buelow, son of the German chancellor. In the photograph he is wearing the Military Gold Cross, presented him by the Belgian king, and is to be the recipient of the Order of Leopold. Rousseau was injured by a kick from Von Buelow's horse. He took from the count his dispatch box, his uniform and 165,000 francs which he turned over to the Red Cross.

## NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

INTELLIGENCE HERE GATHERED COVERS WIDE AREA.

## GREATER OR LESSER IMPORT

Includes What is Going On at Washington and in Other Sections of the Country.

### WASHINGTON.

October 15 has been agreed upon by leaders in congress as a tentative date for the adjournment of the present session.

Eight thousand words a minute is the "official" speechmaking record held by Representative Joseph P. Gurnea of Kansas.

Congressional leaders are negotiating with republicans and progressives for a "gentleman's agreement" to let members go home early in October for election campaigning.

Establishment of a national lepers' home is the object of a bill to appropriate \$500,000, recently introduced in congress by Representative Morgan of Louisiana.

A new bill for leasing government coal lands in Alaska has passed the senate as a substitute for a similar bill recently passed by the house. It would restrict leases to American citizens.

Fifty-four ships, aggregating nearly a quarter of a million tons, worth approximately \$15,000,000 have been added to the American merchant marine since the new ship registry law went into effect.

Representative Levy of New York, owner of Monticello, has announced that in view of Secretary Bryan's appeal to him to sell Thomas Jefferson's home to the government, he was considering doing so.

President Wilson will continue to press for acceptance of the tentative basis for settlement of the Colorado coal strike, proposed by federal mediators, despite the partially unfavorable reply of the operators.

The rivers and harbors appropriation bill, in the form of a senate substitute, carrying only a general fund of \$20,000,000 for continuing present projects in the discretion of the War department, was passed by the house.

The senate has unanimously adopted a resolution by Smoot of Utah asking Secretary of State Bryan if Great Britain is interfering with shipments of copper from the United States to Rotterdam in neutral bottoms.

Several southern congressmen have appealed to President Wilson not to consent to an adjournment of congress until the cotton situation in the south was relieved. They asked that \$450,000,000 be loaned to cotton growers by the government.

America's war aeroplane equipment will be strengthened as a result of the European war lesson. Secretary of the Navy Daniels is considering an appeal for more funds for aero work. Navy department aeronautic experts are observing the flights abroad.

Immediate organization of five of the twelve federal reserve banks was made possible when the Federal Reserve board named class "C" directors to represent the government in banks at Boston, New York, Richmond, St. Louis and Minneapolis.

Officials to be relieved of responsibility for declining to entertain peace proposals is believed by the state department heads to be the explanation of dispatches from London saying Great Britain will be glad at the proper moment to accept the good offices of the United States.

Secretary Bryan, for the United States, and Ambassador Bakhmeteff, for Russia, has signed a treaty binding the two nations to submit all disputes to an international commission of five members for investigation during a period of at least one year during which hostilities may not be commenced.

### DOMESTIC.

The annual convention of the American federation of Catholic societies adjourned to meet at Toledo, O., next year, the date to be named later. John Whalen of New York, was elected president.

The economic effects of the war in Europe already have amounted to what commercial statisticians believe is the most revolutionary dislocation of international trade in all the world's history. There has already been more than a month's interruption of an exchange of products.

Clarence D. Baxer of Paterson, N. J., has been selected by President Wilson for collector of customs of the Dominican republic to succeed Walter W. Vick, who recently resigned.

The Right Rev. Bishop Charles E. McDonnell of Brooklyn, N. Y., is the first bishop granted a private audience by Pope Benedict.

Shipment of the hydro-aeroplane America to England from New York on the Mauretania has raised a new question of international law.

Three occupants of an automobile which collided with a street car at Portland, Ore., died several hours later as a result of their injuries.

H. B. Thearle, president of the Pain Fireworks Display Co. of America, and two employees were killed in Chicago in a fire and series of explosions.

R. M. Denholme, business manager of the Shreveport Times, was shot and killed in his office at Shreveport, La., by a negro, who, it is thought, was demented.

The Commercial Cable company of New York has announced that the Italian government has given notice that it reserves the right to stop any cablegram without notice. No claims on account of such stoppages will be considered.

To make the streets of New York a safe playground for 600,000 children, Police Commissioner Arthur W. Woods has ordered traffic to close from 3 until 6:30 o'clock in one block on each of the nineteen streets in the congested districts.

A novel method of distributing "votes for women" literature was inaugurated at Philadelphia when the balloon "Greater Philadelphia" made its initial ascension carrying 20,000 pieces of suffrage literature as ballast and four passengers.

### FOREIGN.

General Francisco Villa has a serious revolt within the ranks of his army in northern Mexico.

The Canadian government announced an appropriation of \$50,000 for Belgian sufferers from the war.

It is reported that the Russian cruiser Oleg went aground on the coast of Finland and will be a complete loss.

There is growing bitterness of feeling throughout Holland against England because of interference with Dutch shipping.

Max Linder, probably the most famous cinematograph artist in the world, has been killed in action at the battle of the Aisne.

"It is reported in Amsterdam, that 800 German troops on the lines between Brussels and Antwerp are suffering from typhoid fever."

Monsignor Federico Tedeschi, custodian of the briefs in the papal department of state, was nominated for the office of under-secretary of state at the vatican.

The report that the 1885, 1886 and 1888 classes of Italian reserves will be called to the colors early in October has been confirmed by several Italian newspapers.

By order of the military commander of the province of Brandenburg, the Vorwaerts, organ of the social democratic party of Germany has suspended publication indefinitely.

Turkey, it is understood, is about to make a demand concerning the station of certain British warships, with which it will be impossible for Great Britain to comply and it is likely, therefore, to bring Turkey into the European war.

Chinese troops have blown up the railroad bridge at Tayu-Ho, six miles west of Wei-Hsien, which also has been occupied by the Japanese, and are thus apparently opposing Japanese military operations in Shan Tung province.

The church of St. Gommarius, one of the latest Catholic churches in Belgium, was begun in 1425 and completed in 1527. Recently it was destroyed. Three of its fine stained glass windows were presented by Emperor Maximilian.

It is reported in London that eighteen steamers of an aggregate tonnage of 23,581 have been sunk by German warships during the month of September, while nine steamers were destroyed by mines in the North sea in the same period, 750 lives being lost.

The Berlin war office has stated that the brilliant offensive operations in Russian Poland, the siege of Antwerp, where two forts have fallen, and the offensive in northern France are "sufficient answers" to stories that the Germans lack men to fight.

General Francisco Villa and his staff and the peace committee appointed in Mexico City have reached Zacatecas and completed arrangements for the conference to be held in an effort to compose differences between Villa and Carranza.

The latest reports indicate that the Austrian seaport of Cattaro, in Dalmatia, is being bombarded by the French and British warships, and that the Austrian fortress of Pelagosa has been dismantled and seized.